LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1856.

In spite of our boasted progress in civiliza-

tion I have to chronicle several disgraceful

ery line of the report-that the boasted system of Great Britain is an absolute failure, "a mockmore burdens than belonged to it, there can be no question that the system was far more at

fault than the men.

The late Minister at War, the Duke of Newcastle, upon whom hitherto has been thrown the largest load of guilt, had, it appears from the report, no duty marked out, no precedent to direct, no adequate means to conduct, not even for a considerable time, an office in which to transact the business. The late Secretary at War, Mr Herbert, had no power to originate anything himself, and yet no one to originate for him. At the Orduance, upon whose efficient working much of the success of the war depended, four or five rival chiefs were engaged in personal equabbles and working in harmony only where any one of the number was to be impeded in any particular act. Amid this confusion, where each official delinquent when driven to a particular point immediately escaped among a crowd of colleagues, the report found it impossible to fix any individual, or to decide which Department was to blame for the non-arrival of supplies at their destination, for the non-distribution of them when they did arrive, for the want of warehouse room at Balaklava, for the want of food, clothes, medicines-for that want in fact of everything which reflected such disgrace and dishonor on British administration. That the evils were there in all their hideousness and deformity, is unmistakably admitted and proved by the Report. How or whence they came it doth not say. The greatest source of evil appears, however, to the Committee to reside in that wystem of Boards by which all the departments of Government in England are managed, and which, by employing four or five men, all on an equal footing, to transact one piece of business, weakens all sense of individual responsibility and places it at any moment in the hands of any one individual to bring the action of the whole Board to a stand. Bentham, with shrewd sarcasm, once remarked that "Boards are only fit "for screens." And in England every Department has its screen. The customs are conducted by a "Board of Customs." The taxes are conducted by "a Board of Iuland Revenue;" they are audited by another Board, "the Audit "Board." The Navy is conducted by a Board, "the Lords of the Admiralty." The Treasury by a Board, "the Lords of the Treasury." The War, until recently, by a Board consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary for the Colonies and the Secretary-at-War, and so on, Board begetting Board until the end of the chapter. We fancy, however, the race of Boards is run. The real difficulty was the want of a man of strong brain and iron hand, a man like Cromwell or like Jackson, who instead of wildly running from knot to knot and helplessly striving to unweave the entanglement, would boldiy cut the web. The hour needed such a man and did not find him among the governing classes of

From this cursory review our readers may be able to gather the substance of a very voluminous report, couched in feeble phrase, sliding lightly over all diseased points, and suggesting no remedy. It appears, however, that while this was the report of the majority, there was another report of a far different character, which it superseded, prepared with great labor and unfaltering justice by a minority consisting of Messrs. Roebuck and Layard. Nothing daunted by the adverse decision of the Committee, Mr. Roebuck has given terse and bitter compression to the minority report in a motion of censure on all the members of the late Aberdeen administration, to whose incapacity and inefficient administration he attributes those disasters which have brought such discredit on the British name. This censure includes the present Premier and a majority of his Cabinet, by whom, as by the Peelite section, it will be vigorously resisted. On the other hand it is so framed as to necessitate the support of the party of Lord Derby. Should both parties, thus arrayed, answer truly to the whip, they will be as nearly as possible equally matched in point of numbers, being about 250 each, and the decision will rest in the hands of a few independent members like Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and a few floating "unattached" individualities.

England.

Doubtless this is the most dangerous motion Lord Palmerston has yet had to meet. The strokes of Roebuck have always been singularly well timed. Like the petrel he has always delighted in a storm, and his appearance above the waters has ever been the signal of perplexed and angry squalls. Should this motion, like those by Mr. Roebuck which have preceded it, prove successful, the unfortunate British Constitution will have to go through a trial severer than any it has yet undergone. Still we incline to the belief that the fear of confusion, the dread of a dissolution, and the number of aristocrats and the connections of aristocrats who would be involved in such a censure, will bring a sufficient band of deserters to the Premier from the Tory camp to insure him safety.

MAINE-LAW RESPONSE IN ENGLAND.-The lunugu ration of the Prohibitory Law in New-York on the Fourth of July was to be responded to by the United Kingdom Alliance in a Festival in the magnificent gardens of Elvaston Castle, near Derby, belonging to the Earl of Harrington. It is allowed that those gar dens furnish an example of the highest development of the art of arborescent decoration in Europe, but they have very rarely been opened for public inspection In addition to the native attractions of these enchanting gardens, efficient musical bands were to be en gaged, and refreshments provided in the park, near the gardens, under the management of a Committee. A great gathering was anticipated.

Madame D'Aubigne, wife of M. Merle D'Aubigne, author of "The History of the Reformation," died at Geneva, Switzerland, on the morning of June 12.

From the Reports of the Coast Survey we find that the shore line of the State of New-York is 980 miles

long, including all bays, islands and irregularities. EARLY PEAS .- The Maine Farmer, Augusta, July 5, chronicles a mess of peas from a friend in that city, who "takes the lead this year." They were planted

April 2, and were plump and well filled when picked.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 6, 1855. The Royal Mail steamship America Capt. Lang, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning and her mails will be forwarded by the afternoon train due in New-York

at midnight. The papers contain nothing specially important additional to what has been published in the Halifax

Of the attack on the 18th of June The Morning

"The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan but found tast the enemy had prepared a deep Redan but found tast the enemy had prepared a deep trench which it was impossible to pass without either scaling-ladders or pinuks. The gallant band were exposed to a most murderous fire, and after sustaining, it is said, a loss of from four to five thousand men, and having forty officers killed, retired. Our casualties were much augmented by the gans of the Malakoff enfinding the outworks of the Redan; added to which the men-of-war in the harbor were laid broaddide on, and by their fire on the retiring troops caused fearful havee, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles.

e storm of projectiles. The London Times does not pretend to give a particular account of the affair. It says, however, in a leading article, that the losses of the allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of

Sir John Campbell, Col. Yea of the 7th Regiment, Col. Shadforth of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry fell in our ranks; while the French have lost two General officers and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

The Daily News intimated that Government was in poscession of fuller intelligence which it withheld from

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER—There was but little deing and sales could only be effected by submitting to a reduction from quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON. Friday, July 6, 1855.
The frigate Constellation at Norfolk is to be refitted forthwith for the Mediterranean station.
President Pierce is expected home to-morrow.
The company of Flying Artillery from Fort Me-Henry, which has been on a visit to this city since the 3d inst., returned home this evening.

TWO LADIES DROWNED. Mrs. James Lancelot of Cronston and Mrs. Stephen.
Sturgeon of New-York were drowned this afternoon while bathing at Fields's Point, three miles below this

A DANCE-HOUSE RIOT.

Detroit, Friday, July 6, 1855.

Last night a large crowd attacked a negro dance-house in this city, and a fight ensuing, one of the girls belonging to the house was killed with a brickbat. Several persons were wounded. The house was fired in the growd and horsed. by the crowd and burned.

DEPARTURE OF THE ASIA.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia arrived here from Boston at 10 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 11:45 A. M. She was detained on the passage to this port by foggy weather.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6, 1855.

We have received no mails south of Washington

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Republican State Convention is called in Indiana to meet at Indianapolis on the 13th inst. The call is signed by many of the most eminent citizens of the

State of all the old parties. New-York.-The National Damocrats of Cortland County will meet at Cortlandville on the 14th inst, to elect delegates to the National Democratic State Convention to meet at Syracuse to nominate State Officers,

The Soft-Shell State Convention has been called to meet at Syracuse Aug. 29 to nominate State Officers.

The Hindoos meet at Syracuse Sept 11. The Hard-Shells at Syracuse Sept. 5.

The Anti-Renters at Albany July 11.

Georgia.—The State Council of the American Party, which assembled in Macon, June 28, nominated Judge Garnett Andrews of Wilkes as the candidate for Governor. He was nominated on the second ballot. The Council has ratified the Platform recently adopted by the National Council which assembled at Philadelphia and passed a set of strong resolutions in relation to the affairs of Georgia.

The resolutions reaffirm the Georgia Platform of 1850, condemn President Pierce for his appointment of foreigners to office, and for his failure to remove Gov. Recyler of Kansas. The Anti-Renters at Albany July 11.

er of Knusns. Receier of Kansaas.

The Council also adopted a resolution for the purpose of securing the cooperation of the Columbus movement. There was considerable enthusiam among

the members of the party.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.—The Territorial Convention assembles at St. Paul July 25.

Onto.—The election to be held in Ohio in October will be one of the most important which has occurred for a number of years. The officers to be chosen are State-A Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary

of State, A drovernor, Licens-tovernor, Secretary, of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, two Judges of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Board of Public Works. County-Senators, Representatives, Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, Surveyor, Prosecuting Attorney, Commissioner and Infirmacy Directors.

nfirmary Directors.

LLINOIS.—Some of the Nebraska papers are claiming the recent Judicial Election as a Douglasite victory, when the truth is there were no party nominations.

Probably one-third of the votes received by Judge Probably one-third of the votes received by Jurige Skinner were Anti-Nebraska men, some of whom supported Skinner because he was a Democrat, and others because his competitor was understood to be a strenuous supporter of the Prohibitory Law.

Judge Caton ran without opposition, Judge Leband having announced, over his own signature, that he was no candidate, and even if elected he would not ac-

ept the office.

INDIANA.—A State Anti-Slavery Convention was Indiana.—A State Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Indianapolis, June 27. O. Butler was appointed President, and S. W. Kitchey, Secretary. Mesers. Craven, Hardin and Milliken were appointed a Committee to report permanent officers. They reported the following names, and the report was continued, viz: President, S. C. Stephens; Vice-Presidents, J. Kinley, A. L. Robinson, Wm. Beard and O. Butler; Secretaries, S. W. Ritchey and M. C. White. On motion a Committee composed of G. W. Julien, J. Kinley, S. S. Hardin, A. L. Robinson, J. Craven, Waugh, J. P. Miliken and S. W. Kitchey, were as pointed to prepare business. A majority of the Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which, after varients amendments and considerable discussion, were adopted. The resolutions are in fa-

which, after various amendments and considerable discussion, were adopted. The resolutions are in favor of a Union of the Friends of Freedom and against the Aggressive and Proscriptive policy of Slavery, and approving of the call of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention to be held at Indianapolis July 13.

Louisiana.—The vote in New-Orleans for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court stood 3,415 for Eigee, (Atti-Know-Nothing): 2,237 for Merrick, (Know-Nothing): Por Associate Justice, Lea (Anti-Know-Nothing) received 894 majority. Elgee was a Whig and Lea a Democrat.

nd Lea a Democrat.

The New-Orleans Bee (Know-Nothing) repudiates
the platform adopted by the Know-Nothing National

the platform adopted by the Know-Nothing National Council at Philacelphia, and declares that a large portion of the Creoles, disgusted with the religious test, will vote the Democratic taket in Louisiana.

ARKASASS.—Maj Danley of The Little Rock State Gazette announces that he has disposed of one half of the office to the Hon. Solon Borland of Greytown noteriety, and that the paper will in fature be edited and published by that gentleman joi-tity with himself.

ALABANA.—The Hon. George D. Shortridge has accepted the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor and is amounced to take the stump with his competitor, Gov. Winston.

ter, Gov. Winston.

Georada.—We give from The Macon Citizen the vote by which Judge Andrews was nominated for

Governor:	1st Ballot.	2d Balle
Hon. Garnett Andrews	CONTRACTOR NAMED	157 33
Hop. R. V. Hardeman	14	6
B. F. Overby, Esq	1	- 7
Hon. C. J. Jenkins		was the

The nomination of the Hon. G. Andrews was then declared unanimous with much enthusiasm.

Pennsylvania.—There seems to be in certain sections a strong feeling in favor of organizing a Republican party, similar to the Anti-Slavery party of the same same now existing in other States. The Honesdale Democrat, Bradford Reporter, Bradford Argus.

Tioga Agitotor, Condersport People's Journal, and a number of other newspapers favor the movement.

ALAMAN — We learn from The Enter Waig that S. F. Hale, (K. N.) has retired from the Congressional candidacy in the Turcaloesa District, William R. Smith the present K. N. incumbent, is a candidate for redection to Congress.

for reelection to Congress MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE

DEPARTMENT. A meeting of the Brooklyn Fire Department took place at Fireman's Hall last evening, to take measures relative to the interference of the Police with their duties at the fire in Jay-st. on the 4th inst. The hall was filled to a jam, and the greatest interest was manifested. All the Companies with the exception of

Nos. 15, 20 and 21 were fully represented. PETER B. ANDERSON, Esq. presided, and Geo. H.

Haywood acted as Secretary.

After reading the call of the meeting and a statement of its objects by the Chairman, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN appointed A. F. Campbell, ex-President of the Fire Department Fund; W. G. Burrill of No. 17; the Hon, J. H. Rhodes of No. 8; R. J. Luckey of No. 3, and A. J. S. Degraw, President of the Fire Department Fund, as such Committee, and after consultation, they presented the following reso-

Inflores:

Whereos, The Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn claim for themselves the right of performing their duties as direction at all times ard under all circumstances, subject only to the Chief Engineer without the officious interference of any person or persons claiming to possess a higher power; and, Whereos, at the fire in Jay-st, on the afternoon of July 4, not only the firemen, but the Chief and Assistant Engineers, were most growly associated by the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties, and the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties, and the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties, and the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties, and the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties, and the content of the building, but caused the Policemen than that the firemen on beaten caleavored to obey the orders of the Chief Engineer. Therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Brooklyn Fire Department will ever sustain our officers in the faithful discharge of their duties, and that we will perform those which we have vote sustailly assumed despite of the arbitrary interference of any other power.

Resolved, That the Department will use all fait magnetic has

untailly assumed, despite of the arbitrary interference of any other power.

Resolved, That this D-partment will use all fair means to have the Common Council examine into the acts of the Chief of Police, feeling confident that on arriving at a true statement of facts touching the official minominate of the Chief of Police they will cause him to be displaced from his position. It may be obvious to every visinterested citizen that so long as John S. Folk is Chief of Police the liberty, if not to say the lives of oir firementary popularized from the unhavial and macrapholous use of clubs under his discretion.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to communicate with the Common Council and as that this matter be referred to the appropriate Committee with directions to take immed to section ibstrom, in order that the duries of the Fire and Police Its partments may be proposity designated, and that the difficulties which have long existed may hereafter be obvioused.

Mr. RHODES supported the resolutions in a brief and effective speech, in which he referred to and com-mented upon the respective duties of the Police and Fire Departments, drawing the conclusion therefrom Fire Departments, drawing the conclusion therefrom that the former had carried their authority to an unwarrantable extent, and that it was time that a stop should be put to their high-handed proceedings.

Messrs. W. T. Effers. A. F. Camparle. A. J. S. Degraw and Joseph Reeves respectively addressed the meeting to the same purport.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the Chair appointed the Committee of Conference, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the same Committee.

When the meeting separated three heavy groams were given for the Chief of Police.

CRICKET.

NEWARK vs. PATERSON.

These two Jersey Cmbs played their first gam the Home and Home match at Newark yesterday. Newark come of victorious by 45 runs. A goodly number of citizens visited the ground, among them several of the New-York Ciub. Newark Ciub erected their new tent which was well filled with ladies. The play was not so good as these Clubs usually play. Paterson felt the ioss of three of their best players-Messys, Butler, Parkins and Burhanan. Hallas, Shaw and Law deserve mention. The Newark Club shone most with R. Jefferson, Wurtz, G. Elverson,

Smith and Baker. The score stood as follows:

NEW ARE			
1st Innings.	2d Innings.	Τo	tal.
1 Hedges, c. Hincheliffe, b.			
Pilkington 1	b. Hallas	3	- 4
2 Benver, b. Hallas 0	run out		- 0
S. Warner b Hallas 0	b. Pitkington		- 3
e D Jufferson h Hallan 0	b Hollas		19
4. R. Jefferson, b. Hallston, 0 5. Whenteroff b. Pilkington, 0	c. Hinche iffe, b. Hailas		- 31
6. J. Elverson b. Pilkington. 0	b. Hallas	ī	1
7. Smith c Hincheliffe, a.	e. Hinchcliffe	0	
7. SEPR. C. Rimoneime, S.	b. Pilkington	*	- 3
Pilkington	to reward		
S. Seamen, c. Hatlas, b.	b. Pilkington, not out	×	- 9
Pilkington	b. Halington, not matter		21
9. Baker, b. Piking att B	hit wicket		- 3
10, . Wurtz, b. Haila s 6			23
II G. Elverson, not out 0	Ryes		3
Byes 12, wide 1	Wide 2, leg byes 1	.00	9
		*0	113
Total		1.4	110
PATERSO	N CLUM	4	
1. Smith, ran out 2	rin out		- 7
Rowell, c. and h. Jefferson, 0	hit wicket		- 6
S. Hallas c G Elverson B	b, G. E verson		- 9
4. Hincheliffe, b. G. Elverson 1	b. R. Jefferson		10
5. Tregear, b. Jefferson 3	c. and b. Liverson		3
6. Pearson, run out 0	b. G. Elverson	À.	
7. Shaw c. Jefferson, b. El-	0 00	3	46
verson	h. Elverson		20
2. Law h. Jefferson 7	b. Jefferson		16
9. Pilkington, c. Sesman 5	run out		13
10 Graves, not out 0	b. G. Elversou	1	1
11Bridges, run out 0	not out	0	- 0
11. Dinger, Inn carrie	Byes 2, wides 4	6	- 6
_		-	-
Total		35	61
The Franklin Club of No	w. Jersey played a to	R.	ch
The Frankilli Citio of Ac-	m. occurred, francisco con	115	940
on the Fourth among them	selves. They had 10	OI	i a
CHI THIS A THINGS	40 4 40 11 11		

side. Stapleton, Winn, Houston, Reed, Guiles, Burns and Broadbeat batted well, and the bowling of Winn, Booth and Robert Guiles was much admired. Score: STAPLETON'S SIDE.

First Innings.		M II
1. Robert Guiles b. Winn I-	h. Houston 0	
2 R. Codling b. W'un 0	c. Wharton h. Winn I	- 12
3l. Stapleton b. Wine 18	c. Houston b. Stager 38	56
4. E. Booth c. Davis b. Hons-		
top	c. Davis b. Houston 3	- 3
5. Rich'd, Guiles c. Stager b.	The second secon	
Winnessessessessessessessessessessessesses	c. J. Guiles b. Winn 1	14
6 Barr b. Wign I	b. Winn	
7. Tucker hit wicket 1	b. Stager 0	-3
S. C. Broadbent h Winn 3	Not out	13
U. J. Garrabrent, not out ?	b. Winn	14
10 L. Davis b. Wind 0	c. Stager b. Winn 1	- 12
Byes, 4-No Ball, 2 6	Byes 3	- 3
Agree Contract Contra	-	-
Total50	Total50	115
WINN'S	SIDE.	
	c. Codling b. Guiles 6	23
1Winn not out23	leg before wicket 4	14
2. Hurns b. Guiles 6	to 8 miles and an annual section of	
5. lionsten c. Rich'd, Guiles	c. R'd. Guiles b. Gulles. 4	10
B. Bootk 9	c Codling b. Galler 9	- 1
4. Stager c. and b. Bnoth ?	C. Countage or Assessment	
5. Broadbent b. Booth 0	c. and b. Booth 8	- 9
6 F. Booth c. Broadbent b.	c. Garrabrant b. Guiles. 0	- 1
Boeth	b. Booth 2	
7. M. Davis b. Booth 1	b. Guiley 0	- 9
9. Warton run out 3	b. Guiles 0	- 1
10. J. Guiles run out	Not out 2	- 19
Bycs	Not out	
	-Wide, Lancing, 5	
-	7.0	=
Total49	Total	77
MILIT	ADV	
DILLI	ALL:	
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.	200
ENCAMPMENT OF THE	NATIONAL GUARD	755
The Seventh Regiment,	National Guarda N.	Y
The Seventh Regiment,	Attitional Countries, 441	
	of Phonone personal on	

S. M., under command of Col. Duryea, proceed on an encampment on Monday next to the village of Kingston, about ninety miles from this City.

The Regiment will leave the City by steamboat and and at Wilbur, on Rondout Creek, one mile from the Hudson. The steamboat Alida leaves this soint every morning, returning in the evening, making ommunication with the City very easy.

From the landing the march to the camp-ground is about one mile, over a fine plank road, into a hilly but beautiful exuntry. The ground, as selected by the Committee of Arrangements, is an elevated plain, running about five hundred feet on the edge of a ravine which will bound the rear of the Cump, and measuring thence northward a distance of nine hundred feet-the surface level, the soil dry and never retaining water, yet with a sod sufficiently firm to afford good foothold in marching. Immediately in its rear, in the ravine, are numerous springs, for ning a small stream of the finest water, and every where near by are shade trees. In point of fitness and beauty of location it is far superior to say camp-ground which the Regiment has yet had.

The residents of Kingston will, in an informal way, welcome one and all connected with the Regiment and have already invited the members and their families to accept of their hospitality.

Gen. SHIELDS has located a farm in Minnesota, about 50 miles from St. Paul's on the road to St. Peter's. He says the land in that vicinity is excellent.

RAILROAD TROUBLES IN INDIANA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: I band you an extract from a letter just re-

ceived from Terre Haute, Ind., by which you will perceive that another outrage has been committed on

the Wabash and Eric Canal in Indiana. The military gua d (composed of a Yolunteer Com-pany from Evarsville), who had been detailed by the ernor, under the command of his Aids, Gan. Dodd and Col. Necs, for the purpose of protecting the re-pairs of the Reservoir, had been withdrawn upon the assurance of the people in that section that no further violence should be committed. Previous to their withdraw al however eighteen or twenty persons, who

withdraw al however eighteen or twenty persons, who were recognized as having been actively engaged in the riots, were arressed and held to bail.

The emptying of the Birch Creek Reservoir destroys the navigation of the canal through all its southern portion from Terre Haute to Evansville, a distance of 150 miles; and of course cuts off all the through navigation from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

A portion of the canal nor h of Terre Haute is also dependent upon this Reservoir for a supply of water is part; the Trustees expect, however, to maintain a good navigation between Lake Erie and Terre Haute.

Respectfully yours. CHABLES BUTLER.

Give of the Invites of the Babeth and Erie Canal, so. 12 Wall st., New York, July 5, 1833.

[EXTRACT.]

"CHABLES BUTLER. Esq.—Dear Sur: On Friday night last (29th June) the embankment of the Birch Creek Reservoir was again cut, and the water drained off completely. The Reservoir was quite fall, containing some a feet of water; and if let alone would nave supplied all the necessities of navigation for this season. Of course it will be now impossible to nave it filled again, even if it were of any use to repair the breach. There were about a dozen men who persertate this outrage, as they were seen at work by several persons sent to watch, but who could not identify them."

The Rev. L. H. Janeson, Pastor of the Church of Christ in Christian Chapel, Indianapolis, writes us to correct some of the statements put forth in a speech recently de ivered by the Rev. Mr Starr in the Tabernacle in this City. He says that there are not 200,000 Campbellites in the State of Missouri; that this is about their number in Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and perhaps Missouri included. In the last named State he thinks they do not exceed 30,000. In reference to the statement that " everything" is admitted to this Church, Mr. Jameson says: "There are no "people East, West, North or South more careful in relation to the character of those whom they receive "into their fellowship than this people." As to the assertion that they have "no particular doctrines," he says they hold that "he that believeth and is baptised 'shall be saved;" or to use Mr. Starr's own language, if a men will say I believe that Jesus Christ is the "Son of God" and will carry out his belief and be "baptised by immersion, he will be saved." Mr. Jameson maintainsthat this is a sufficient creed if faithfully lived up to. At all events, he thinks those who envil at it cavil at the teachings of Jusus Christ.

SCARCITY OF CATTLE IN CANADA.-The Canada West papers say that there is a great want of cattle in Capada; that farmers are beginning to find out that wheat growing to the neglect of stock is not the meet profitable kind of farming, and that it has become necessary to import bullocks from this side of the line. This may account in some measure for our recent high prices that so large and so rich a district of country as Canada West does not raise stock enough for its own use. The Galt Reporter says:

"We seldom see the cars at our railway station arrive without one of them being filled with imported cattle. * * There is however, we are glad to bay considerable caution observed this year in the shughter of calves and lambs. A large stock of these will be reared this summer.

PRESIDENT PLEACE AND THE LAKE SUPERIOR LOTS.—We take the following from The Washington

Coron of July 6:

"The statement now going the rounds of the Whigh The statement now going the rounds of the Whigh The statement and press, that the President's Private Secretary, have any interest the President's Private Secretary, have any interest whatever in town lots on "ake Superior, is so ridiculous as to be almost unworthy of norm." It is a fubrication from first to last. So, too, of the statement that Governor Gorman of Minnesota has been removed to make my for another gentleman.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION. - A destructive fire

Mrs. Chase.
Since writing the above we have further learned that the conflagration involved a brick building adjoining on the north occupied by Wm. Loversond, and owned by A. H. Reip, which was damaged to the extent of about \$500, and instred in the Equitable office.

The building first destroyed was owned by the occupants, whose entire loss is estimated at over \$30,000; upon this they have policies of insurance of \$30,000 upon their stock, \$20,000 in the Fireman's, and \$10,000 in Philadelphia offices, and upon the building they have two policies of \$4,500 m the Baltimore Fire and

the Firemen's.

The Howard Engine-house, adjoining on the south, which had just been rebuilt and reopened yesterday morning was partially burned, and one of the side-walls so much injured it will have to be taken down. The damage to this wall will be from \$500 to \$1,000, and is also covered by insurance in the Fireman's

on after the breaking out of the fire one of the

Office.

Soon after the breaking out of the fire one of the side walls of the bacon store fell with a terrible crash, prestrating a number of gallant fremen. Three injured fremen were soon taken from the ruins and carried off, whose names are as follows: Robert Brazler, a member of the Howard. His injuries consist of several glassily wounds upon the head, while his whole body is bruised in a horrible manner.

Frederick Myers, a member of the United, was also much out about the head and face, and his body also painfully cut and bruised.

A soung man named John McGee was taken out with several cuts and bruises upon his head and body.

The most shocking thing, if correct, in cannection with the disastrous conflagration, is the rumor that a young man named John Clay, a member of the Howard, is still buried beaeath the ruins. This, however, is not yet known to be true. John Shay, pipeman of the New-Market, received a painful wound upon one of his arms by the falling bricks, while another saan named Daniel Weaver, in attempting to save himself from being caught by them, fell over the curbstone, by which his back was so much lojured that it was a tecessary to carry him home.

[Baltimote Parriet of Thursday evening.

SEVERE GALE AT MARIETTA, IOWA .- Marietta, the county seat of Marshall Co., in this State, was visited by a ferrible storm last week which blew down ten or twelve dwelling-houses, shops and stores, beside doing a great amount of damage in other respects. One man whose house caught fire during the gale, and who attempted with z young child in his arms to reach a neighboring house, was caught up by the wind and carried over a mile, holding on to the child mean-while. It is wife with another child, was more fortu-nate in finding a temporary shelter on the leeward side of a barn, where she stood for hours exposed to a side of a parts, where she stood for hours exposed to a terrent of rain, not during to venture forth from her hiding place until the wind subsided. One store was blewn to atoms, and the goods scattered over the prairie in an easterly direction for miles. Iron pots, tin kettles and other heavy articles were hurled a great distance. The rain meantime came down in torrents, threatening in one or two instances to drown whole families, and the accompanying thunder and lightning were so terrific as to make the stoutest hearts Our informant, a gentleman residing at Inde

quail. Our informant, a gentleman residing at Independence, and who passed through this town last week on his way home from Marshall Co., says that many of the inhabitants came near dying from sheer fright, never having before witnessed anything a thousandth part so terrible as this prairie gale.

(Vinton (Iowa) Eagle, June 27.

The Trustees of the late Utica and Schemeetady Railroad Company, having, pursuant to their Circular of the '1th of June last, disposed at public anction of the securities held by them, have declared a dividend of nine per cent on the amount of the late capital stock of he Company, payable on the 17th day of July lost.

A MORMON WOMAN IN DISTRESS.

From The St. I ouis News, June 25. There is a woman now in St. Louis who has been made the victim of Mormonism, to whom we desire to invite the atte tion, and in behalf of whom we would enlist the sympathy of the philant ropic. Her name is Mrs. Parsons. Ten years ago he was living happly with her husband, who was a clever shoemaker in London, comfortable in circumstances and blessed with demestic peace. About that time the husband became a convert to Mormonism, under the influence of the presching of the proscripts of the Church of Latter Day Saints, who were stroll ng over England and Wales. Of course his wife received and embraced the taith too—the abominable doctrine of polygamy being sturdily denied by those who pretended to be the orthodox expounders of the creed. Her husband abandoned his trade and turued preacher, traveling over France and England to disseminate the Mormon doctrines. Of course the wife was left pretty much to shift for herself and her young children. Things went on till she came to America, about a year ago, on her way to Utab, with a company of Mormon emigrants. Her husband remained in Europe to superintend the embarkation of other emigrants, and promised to meet her in St. Louis. When the poor woman arrived here she found no provision had been made for her amport, and no are incements for her passage across the plains. She was therefore compelled to seek employment to earn a scanty support for herself and her starving children. By stitching shoes she managed to live through the Winter, and in the Spring her husband arrived and proceeded forthwith up the Missouri River to the Mormon encampment at Archison, in Kansas Territory, commanding her to follow. Devoted in her a tachment to her brate of a husband, at d trusting sincerely in the Mormon faith as represented to her, she embarked on another boat and reached Atchison, in quest of her husband. There she found him living in a tent with two women to whom he had been spiritually "scaled." Hor feelings and condition may be better imagined than described. She was crushed and heartbroken. She tried to induce the brute to abancon his mistresses and protect her, but she was spurned by him who intimated that she must shift for herself. Sie represented her case to the ecclesiastical chief on the ground, and urged him to see her with her husband, who was a clever shoemaker in Lon don, comfortable in circumstances and blessed with

men. Heartbroken and despairing, she took her two children and made her way from the camp, five miles to Archison, where she stated her case to a generous citizen. He promised to orocet her with his life, and aided her in getting on board the F. X. Aubry, then on her way down the river. She had but three dollars, which she offered to the Captain for her passage to St. Louis, but he, like a generous man that he is, brought her down for nothing.

Information of her situation reached the cars of two or three charitable ladies of the city, who secured a place for her in the Home of the Friendless and provided a temporary retreat for her children. Her situation is a sad one, and she truly deserves the sympathy and assistance of her sex. We trust she may receive it. She may be seen as the Home of the Friendless, and we suggest that the benevolent call there and less, and we suggest that the benevolent call there are hear the touching tale of her griefs from her own fips.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A MOTHER AND HER CHILD. On Wednesday afternoon, 27th uit, our moually quiet village was startled by the news that Mrs. Earnise Vannatta, a daughter of Mr. Hartford Butler, of Delmar, with her little son aged eight years, had been found drowned in a stream near Mr. Charles Cooledge 8, about hree miles from this village. From the father of the deceased lady we have received the following particulars of the sad and somewhat singular occur-

Mrs. V. was residing with her father at the time of the occurrence, and a child, a boy of more than ordin-ary intelligence for one of his years, was living with Mr. Charles Cooledge. To this boy she was tenderly Mr. Charles Cooledge. To this boy she was tendeny attached and his welfare was with her a matter of deep concern. On the Saturday previous she was taken up to see the child, and while there she was informed that they could not keep him longer, or that they should pre root to. After this it was observed that her asual melancholy granually became deeper and more reserved, and on Monday and Tuesday preceding the catastrophe she was seen leading the boy near where they both were taken from the water on Wednesday. On Wednesday morning, both being absent as breakfast time, Mr. Cooledge conjectured that she might have gone to a neighbor's living at the distance of half a mile, with whom she possibly thought to find a place for the boy. Thus the forenous passed without tidings from either, and the family growing uneasy at their prolonged absence dispatched one of their number to the neighbor's house allused to. Neither had been seen there, and from the circumstances related above suspicion was immediately aroused. Guided by these chromistances they were soon discovered. The bodies lay about six feet apart, in but two and a half jeet of water, the arms of the mother clasped across the breast, and from which embrace the boy had evalently escaped in the last struggle.

A word relative to the causes that have culminated in the head one. To astached and his welfare was with her a matter of dec

F. Roleson & Co., in North Paca-st., near Fayette. The first floor in front was occupied as a store and recking-house, and the rear, extending to Diamond-st, as a snoking-house. There were three rooms in the second story, of which two were also occupied by Mr. Roleson, where large quantities of meat were stored. The third was occupied by Mr. Tabler as a dwelling. Their loss was nearly total. Mr. Alby lost, in a ldition to much valuable music, a valuable gold watch. They have an insurance in the Firemen's of \$1,000. Mr. Roleson is insured also in the Firemen's of \$1,000. In the rear of Mr. Roleson's establishment on Diamond st., adjoining the packing-house, were two snall dwellings, the property of Mr. Davis, also burned, in stered in the Firemen's, the amount not known. They were occupied by two widow ladics, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Chase.

Since writing the above we have further learned. A word relative to the causes that have culminated rated. She seemed to be award of the slow but steady approach of the change that would soon inevitably separate her from her hoy, and the thought aroused all the k-roism in her woman a son'. That aroused, what should separate her from her heart a treasure? So they skeep the hast skeep together, and their askes will mingle, even as their spirits went lovingly up to the better land, together. The mother was 25 years of age

[Wellaboro (Pa.) Agitator.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A MORMON BAPTISM .-About 51 o'clock yesterday morning a party of Mor-mons, numbering probably about fifty, under the direction of Elder H. Greenholy, crossed the river by direction of Elder H. Greenholy, crossed the river by Capt. Air's ferry, for the purpose of administering baptism to some eight or ten converts. They proceeded up the river bank to the foot of East-row, where the converts, composed of both males and females, were prepared for baptism. This preparation was inducent, to say the least. Both men and women were required to strip to their lines, in the midst of the crowd and upon the river bank!

crowd and upon the river bank!

The Ele'er led an old man, aged about fifty years, by the name of Alexander Williams, who resided near the corner of Western-row and Front-st., into the waver, and baptized him according to the ceremonies of the faith. After this the old man, who was a good as immer, struck out into the water, for the purpose, it is said, of taking a swim. It is supposed that his drawers slipped down over his feet which, destroying his motion, caused him to sink. His son, also named Alexander, aged about 13 years, and who was stripped for baptism, seeing his father sinking, plunged in after him. He could not swim at all, and getting into depremater, immediately sank and drowned before his father.

Dragging hooks were obtained as soon as possible, and in about an hour's time both bodies were recover ed. Coroner Foster, of Campbell county, held an in-quest over the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The bodies were delivered over to a son and brother, who were present at the

holding of the inquest.

In addition to this The Times informs us that two Germans were drowned on the previous day, in a creek near Cincinnati, and an American boatman, named Marcus Long, in the Ohio on the 1st inst.

[Cincinnati Daily Times, Jaily 2.]

Diversions at Sevastorot.—The Sémapore de Marseilles contains the following anecdote from Sevasiopol: Some days ago a party of officers of the Russian garrison, wishing to avail themselves of a few hours leisure, sent a band of music to a charming villa-surrounded by fine plantations at the head of a small bay at the bottom of the harbor. From the French basteries, by the aid of a good spy-glass, we could see a party of elegantly-dressed ladies and their partners gaity dancing on the lawn before the house. The natural politeness of the French toward the fair-sex and their innate love for the annaement in which the officers and their fair friends were engaged, made them loth to disturb them. Our artiflerymen, how, the officers and their fair friends were engaged, made them loth to disturb them. Our artiflerymen, low-ever, thought that it would be just as well to remind them that a permission from the French for their fete in superseded any authorization from Count Osten Sacken or from the Emperor Alexander himself, and in order to do so a shell was put in a mortar and aimed with the such precision that it fell just in front of the house. No other was fired, and for the remainder of the day it the party enjoyed themselves to their full bent. In the party enjoyed themselves to their full bent. In the evenings however, the champagne began to produce its natural effect, and the music kept up such tapage that no one could sleep. It was noceasary to put an end to the disturbance, and another iron messenger was placed in a mortar and careful aim being taken was dropped just in the middle of the grass-plot. The warning was enough, as the party fled right and left. No one was hurt, but as they saw clearly that we would no longer be annoyed by their noise, the party broke up."

STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

facts of barbarism among the episodes of the present war. The Russians evacuated Yenikale, carrying away the inhabitants: the Allies met with no resistance on landing and entering the town; still the houses of the inoffensive population which had retired with the garrison were pillsged, the furniture was broken, piance smashed into pieces, oil-paintings run through with bayonets, books burned, plates and dishes thrown through the windows, wearing apparel and bedding and valuables, left by inadvertence in the houses, carried off by force. And all this was done under the eyes of the English and French officers who might have prevented such outrages, not excusable even by the excitement of a preceding battle; but in the present instance it was the capture, or rather the occupation, of a peaceable towa abandoned by its inhabitants. The Russians in the Baltic behaved still worse. An English beat was fired into while landing Russian prisoners at Hango under a flag of truce, and nearly all the crew, including the officer and surgeon, were killed, one man only-a negro-surviving out of twenty-five! Such is the civilization of Europe! The soldiers, uneducated and belonging to the lowest classes of society, brutalized by so-called military discipline, turn into bloody savages whenever let loose, either in Paris, at the coup d'etat, or at Yenikale on the 26th of May. "The town," writes a naval officer, "has been "destroyed by the French, who are very devils "in the shape of mischief." Still, according to the details, the English and Turks seconded the French most cordially in their glorious enterprise. "The village of Kamiesh, near Yenikale," says the same officer, "was set on fire "to cook by; several fine cows were killed and "cut up with swords, cooked and eaten in "what is often called 'no time.' Some got "possession of a carriage, and some were drawn about by others who acted the part of draught animals-either horses or asses, which "you please." But how shall we style the officers who looked upon pillage in the light of

amusement? Again, the Tartars who at the invitation of the Allies left their homes and sought a refuge at Eupatoria, are left to their fate-slow starvation; the commanders of the expedition have no time to spare in taking care of such valuable allies. They alienate the feelings of the inhabitants of the Crimea with an incredible recklessness; the fate of Yenikale and of the Tartars at Eupatoria makes even the Cossack rule preferable to the presence and friendship of the Angle-French army. Last year the poor inhabitants of the Aland Islands were left upprotected against Russian revenge; this year the Crimean Tartars are ignored and allowed to starve under the protection of the Allies. Still the public papers centain no comment upon such proceedings, and no cloquent writer of the "great thunderer" denounces the violation of the rules not only of morals but even of common prudence.

Mr. S yer, the great culinary artist, has done considerable service to the English army by teaching the men how they may make the best of their salt meat. He has likewise invented a new kind of bread which combines the advantages of bread and biscuit. Lord Raglan, who is known as a gastionome, offered him every opportunity to introduce his improvements in the camp. I will not fail to communicate the cooking receips of the illustrious Soyer to the American public. By-the-by, Soyer is a Frenchmon, naturalized in England; still the great Know-Nothings of the Crimea army did not object to his fore gn birth, and learned from him with pleasure the heresies of foreign cooking, though Seyer is-herribile dictu-even a Roman Catholie.

Layard's resolution on Administrative Reform was voted down yesterday evening; yet Palmerston agreed to the amendment of Sir Edward Balwer Lytton, and promised, not the reform of the Administration, but something like Administrative Reform. None of the speakers of the Government rose above the dulmess of routine in the debate; while Layard, Sir E Lytton, Lord Goderich and Disraeli made excellent speeches, both in form and substance. On the whole, though Government had an overwhelming majority, it is considered morally defeated. since it had to accept the amendment of a polit-

ical opponent. The report of the Sevastopol Committee excites considerable attention; though it had been softened down by the efforts of the supporters of the Cabinet in the Committee, it is a most valuable retrospective document, and shows up the most glaring blunders of the Crimean expedition in a candid and unimpassioned tone. I recommend principally the first two chapters to your attention. They read now like a page of history and point out the delusions of the late Aberdeen Ministry about the way in which a war with Russia (!) is to be conducted. All of the Ministers really believed that Sevastopol might be taken by a coup de main, and therefore it did not cross their mind to make provision for a winter campaign or for a reserve. .

It is reported that there is a serious split in the Cabinet. Lord John Russell, the great upsetter of Governments, wishes to overthrow Lord Palmerston and to form a Cabinet himself, and the opportunity is now at hand, the Premier having prepared the Cabinet council for a rousing of the nationalities, that is to say for trying to do something for Poland. Lord John disapproves of such revolutionary measures, not because in the long run the Poles might be left in the lurch in spite of the highscanding promises of Lord Palmerston, but because he bates cotemporary revolution. He likes it in the past, but sears it in the present, since it seems to him too dangerous an experiment. It can scarcely be doubted that the Queen, and Prince Albert still more, fully agree with Lord John, but Napoleon is rather favorable to the scheme Everything depends upon the successes in the Crimea; they are to determine the future operations; the evacuation of Anspa and the easy capture of Kertch and Yenikale have again roused the presumption of the Allies, and they have no doubt about the speedy conquest of the Crimea, while they are disgusted at the duplicity of Austria and the Russian leanings of Prussia. The first step in the revolutionary line is the mission of Mr. Longworth, who in 1836 was in the Caucasus and